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South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

April 1987 Published May 1987

A LOOK AT THE DIVERSITY OF OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRIES

South Dakota labor market information, such as employment levels, is researched and analyzed for more than 700 diverse occupations--ranging from lawyers to boiler operators--and for more than 570 distinct industries--ranging from poultry dressing plants to retail boat dealers.

Whether labor market information is presented by industry or occupation depends upon the purpose for which the data is needed. For example, employers and economic development groups often request information on the future employment level projected for a certain industry. Career and educational planners, on the other hand, are more interested in the projected employment level of a certain occupation.

Whatever the needs of users of labor market information, an understanding of the industries or occupations which the data reflect is important. The definitions of industry and occupation, and the distinction between the two, must be clear if the information is to be properly interpreted and applied.

An industry is a group of businesses which are classified together based on similar products made or services provided. For example, general construction contractors primarily engaged in the construction of highways and streets, parking areas, airports and athletic fields are classified in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system as highway and street construction general contractors.

All firms fitting this description are grouped together and are assigned one SIC code. The SIC coding system is a widely used method of classifying and identifying businesses by their primary activity. Use of this standardized classification system assures that employment information is collected and presented consistently over time and is therefore comparable.

Even more individualized and unique than industries are occupations. An occupation is a group of jobs which are categorized based on similar tasks required. For example, all jobs which are primarily involved in operating power vehicles equipped with blades to remove, distribute, level or grade earth are categorized as grader, dozer and scraper operators.

A system used for classifying occupations is that used for the Occupational Employment Survey (OES). Like the SIC coding system, OES codes are used for consistency and comparability of data.

There are obvious links between certain occupations and industries. For example, it is not surprising that the majority of people within the respiratory therapist occupation are employed within hospitals. Research into these industry/occupation links provides important staffing pattern information to employers and economic developers. It provides them with a guide for determining personnel needs of a business within the same industry.

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Some occupations, however, are less easily identified within a single industry. Food service and lodging managers, for instance, are located largely within the eating and drinking establishment industry. However, many are also found within the social services industry. Managers within this industry are employed by adjustment training centers, day care centers and senior citizens centers.

Similarly, the retail trade industry accounts for the majority of people in the pharmacist occupation. Pharmacists are often thought of as working in the neighborhood drug store. But a substantial number of pharmacists are also employed within the services industry--in hospitals and clinics.

When occupations within the health industry are considered, one would most likely think of the definite health-related professionals, such as doctors and nurses. However, the health services industry employs more laundry and dry cleaning machine operators than do dry cleaning businesses.

Similarly, cooks are thought of as working in restaurants. While restaurants do account for many of those employed in the cook occupation, schools employ the largest percentage of cooks. Bartenders are concentrated in the eating and drinking establishments industry, but membership organizations (such as the Elks and Veterans of Foreign Wars) also employ a substantial number of bartenders.

While some occupations are associated with particular industries, others are identified with a very diverse range of industries. Secretaries, for example, are employed in government, membership organizations, real estate firms, manufacturing plants, banks and schools, among many others.

As the examples above demonstrate, the relationships between occupations and the industries in which they are employed are as diverse and unique as the industries and occupations themselves. But the distinction between occupations and industries is important when using labor market information to make economic development, career, educational and other business decisions.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN APRIL

Nonfarm employment increased to 252,500 in April, up from both month-ago and year-ago levels. An increase of 2,960 was noted over March levels, while the over-the-year increase was 4,200.

The largest over-the-year increases in April were noted in the manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade and services industries, and in government.

The trade industry noted an increase of 1,200 over the year, mainly within the retail trade division. Sectors within this division showing increases were building materials, general merchandise stores, food stores, automotive dealers, apparel and accessory stores, and eating and drinking establishments. Some of the employment increase in the food store sector was due to newly added services in larger grocery stores, such as pharmacies, bakeries and delicatessens.

Employment within the manufacturing industry rose 1,000 over the year, mainly in the durable goods division. Most of this growth was located in the fabricated metals and machinery sector.

The services industry noted an increase of 1,100 jobs over the year. The personal/business sector and the medical/health division posted the largest employment increases over year-ago levels, of 500 each. Employment in both of these is continuing to show increases due to expanded services.

Employment within government showed an increase of 600 over year-ago levels. Most of the growth was posted in federal government, with local education posting a 300 employment increase.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

April showed over-the-month employment increases in the construction, trade and services industries and in government.

The wholesale and retail trade industry noted the largest increase in April, with an employment level of 1,600 jobs over March levels. The retail trade division presented the greatest impact in employment levels, with increased employment levels of 1,300. Part of these jobs were in ice-cream stands, dairy bars, drive-ins, and related businesses which opened early for the summer season. Resorts and bait and tackle shops also began noting employment increases after opening for the season, as more people began an earlier than normal fishing and camping season.

The wholesale division also posted traditional seasonal increases in employment. This was partially found among firms distributing and applying fertilizer and agricultural chemicals, those marketing grain, and those selling seed and other farm supplies. Much of this trade activity was effected by the beginning of the agricultural planting season.

Employment levels within the construction industry continued growth from March levels, increasing by 1,100 jobs. Employment within construction is showing traditional seasonal increases. The food and kindred sector of the manufacturing industry posted an over-the-month decrease. Employment in other sectors within this industry stayed relatively stable. The only exception was the concrete sector, in which increasing employment levels coincided with traditional seasonal increases which occurred in construction.

The unemployment rate was 3.7 percent in April, down from the March rate of 4.5 percent. In April, 337,900 South Dakotans were employed, and 12,900 were unemployed.

PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED

	April 1987 (1)				April 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	118,347,000	111,041,000	7,306,000	6.2(3)	116,317,000	108,201,000	8,115,000	7.0(3)
South Dakota	350,800	337,900	12,900	3.7	341,255	326,250	15,005	4.4
Sioux Falls MSA	70,096	68,191	1,905	2.7	67,363	64,721	2,642	3.9
Rapid City MSA	38,476	37,050	1,426	3.7	36,512	34,928	1,584	4.3
Aurora	1,434	1,392	42	2.9	1,473	1,427	46	3.1
Beadle	9,396	8,878	518	5.5	9,258	8,933	325	3.5
Bennett	1,420	1,376	44	3.1	1,496	1,407	89	5.9
Bon Homme	3,479	3,381	98	2.8	3,447	3,337	110	3.2
Brookings	13,691	13,183	508	3.7	13,398	12,682	716	5.3
Brown	21,286	20,216	1,070	5.0	19,584	18,678	906	4.6
Brule	2,539	2,478	61	2.4	2,655	2,538	117	4.4
Buffalo	506	462	44	8.7	461	418	43	9.3
Butte	3,889	3,742	147	3.8	3,734	3,537	197	5.3
Campbell	1,141	1,097	44	3.9	1,115	1,083	32	2.9
Charles Mix	3,954	3,780	174	4.4	4,170	3,910	260	6.2
Clark	2,079	1,883	196	9.4	1,914	1,858	56	2.9
Clay	6,477	6,223	254	3.9	6,397	6,131	266	4.2
Codington	11,718	11,256	462	3.9	11,267	10,720	547	4.9
Corson	1,559	1,468	91	5.8	1,594	1,520	74	4.6
Custer	3,581	3,481	100	2.8	3,537	3,424	113	3.2
Davison	9,060	8,787	273	3.0	8,639	8,410	229	2.7
Day	3,351	3,224	127	3.8	3,407	3,223	184	5.4
Deuel	2,387	2,246	141	5.9	2,289	2,062	227	9.9
Dewey	2,090	1,941	149	7.1	2,009	1,909	100	5.0
Douglas	1,833	1,789	44	2.4	1,727	1,681	46	2.7
Edmunds	2,424	2,316	108	4.5	2,322	2,251	71	3.1
Fall River	3,623	3,501	122	3.4	3,628	3,470	158	4.4
Faulk	1,246	1,224	22	1.8	1,278	1,252	26	2.0
Grant	4,285	4,111	174	4.1	4,248	4,010	238	5.6
Gregory	2,539	2,458	81	3.2	2,511	2,424	87	3.5
Haakon	1,234	1,210	24	1.9	1,210	1,164	46	3.8
Hamlin	2,329	2,239	90	3.9	2,299	2,195	104	4.5
Hand	2,132	2,083	49	2.3	2,111	2,035	76	3.6
Hanson	1,500	1,446	54	3.6	1,506	1,441	65	4.3
Harding	823	804	19	2.3	800	791	9	1.1
Hughes	8,566	8,332	234	2.7	8,362	8,096	266	3.2
Hutchinson	4,284	4,206	78	1.8	4,166	4,062	104	2.5
Hyde	869	837	32	3.7	891	869	22	2.5
Jackson	1,434	1,388	46	3.2	1,481	1,423	58	3.9

PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED

	April 1987 (1)				April 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,265	1,228	37	2.9	1,234	1,195	39	3.2
Jones	626	599	27	4.3	628	606	22	3.5
Kingsbury	3,026	2,936	90	3.0	2,997	2,887	110	3.7
Lake	5,163	4,992	171	3.3	4,959	4,708	251	5.1
Lawrence	10,138	9,649	489	4.8	9,793	9,270	523	5.3
Lincoln	7,270	7,023	247	3.4	6,956	6,614	342	4.9
Lyman	1,547	1,503	44	2.8	1,508	1,447	61	4.0
McCook	2,949	2,763	186	6.3	2,890	2,652	238	8.2
McPherson	1,634	1,610	24	1.5	1,676	1,613	63	3.8
Marshall	2,219	2,158	61	2.7	2,235	2,127	108	4.8
Meade	9,236	8,901	335	3.6	9,045	8,671	374	4.1
Mellette	883	844	39	4.4	858	821	37	4.3
Miner	1,391	1,313	78	5.6	1,393	1,280	113	8.1
Minnehaha	70,096	68,191	1,905	2.7	67,363	64,721	2,642	3.9
Moody	3,153	3,033	120	3.8	3,252	3,059	193	5.9
Pennington	38,476	37,050	1,426	3.7	36,512	34,928	1,584	4.3
Perkins	2,468	2,414	54	2.2	2,510	2,477	33	1.3
Potter	1,545	1,520	25	1.6	1,554	1,500	54	3.5
Roberts	4,527	4,322	205	4.5	4,607	4,244	363	7.9
Sanborn	1,225	1,174	51	4.2	1,173	1,128	45	3.8
Shannon	2,350	2,167	183	7.8	2,576	2,332	244	9.5
Spink	3,775	3,728	47	1.2	3,774	3,679	95	2.5
Stanley	1,388	1,352	36	2.6	1,443	1,372	71	4.9
Sully	871	859	12	1.4	859	848	11	1.3
Todd	2,764	2,603	161	5.8	2,683	2,460	223	8.3
Tripp	3,274	3,166	108	3.3	3,366	3,243	123	3.7
Turner	4,175	4,050	125	3.0	4,130	3,963	167	4.0
Union	5,037	4,714	323	6.4	4,984	4,640	344	6.9
Walworth	3,039	2,861	178	5.9	3,007	2,882	125	4.2
Yankton	10,265	9,952	313	3.0	10,040	9,677	363	3.6
Ziebach	852	813	39	4.6	866	838	28	3.2

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

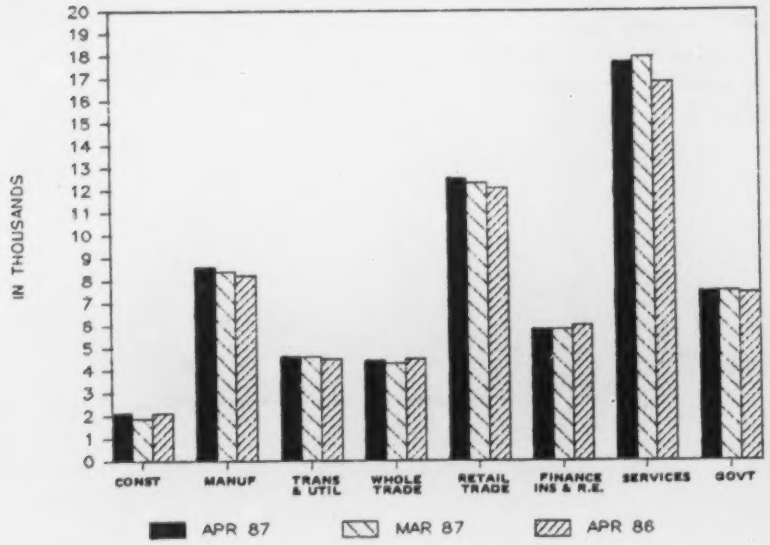
(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.3 and 6.7. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)

	APR. 1987	MAR. 1987	APR. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	252,500	249,500	248,300	1.2	1.7
MINING	2,400	2,400	2,600	.0	-7.7
CONSTRUCTION	8,600	7,500	8,500	14.7	1.2
MANUFACTURING	28,400	28,700	27,400	-1.0	3.6
Durable Goods	15,500	15,400	14,500	.6	6.9
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9,500	9,500	8,600	.0	10.5
Nondurable Goods	12,900	13,300	12,900	-3.0	.0
Food & Kindred Products	7,400	7,700	7,700	-3.9	-3.9
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,900	2,800	2,600	3.6	11.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,500	12,500	12,500	.0	.0
Transportation	7,400	7,400	7,400	.0	.0
Communication	2,800	2,800	2,800	.0	.0
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,200	2,200	2,200	.0	.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	65,900	64,300	64,700	2.5	1.9
Wholesale Trade	16,200	15,800	16,200	2.5	.0
Durable Goods	7,100	6,900	7,200	2.9	-1.4
Nondurable Goods	9,100	8,900	9,000	2.2	1.1
Retail Trade	49,700	48,400	48,400	2.7	2.7
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,400	8,200	8,000	2.4	5.0
Food Stores	7,500	7,400	7,300	1.4	2.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	14,200	14,200	14,100	.0	.7
Finance	9,000	9,000	8,800	.0	2.3
Banking	4,600	4,600	4,600	.0	.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents and Brokers	3,200	3,200	3,300	.0	-3.0
SERVICES	60,400	60,200	59,300	.3	1.9
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	15,800	15,600	15,200	1.3	3.9
Personal and Business	7,900	7,900	7,400	.0	6.8
Medical and Health Services	23,300	23,300	22,800	.0	2.2
Educational Services	4,800	5,000	4,800	-4.0	.0
Social Services	4,200	4,200	4,100	.0	2.4
Membership Organizations	8,900	8,700	8,900	2.3	.0
GOVERNMENT	60,000	59,900	59,400	.2	1.0
Federal	11,200	11,100	10,600	.9	5.7
State	16,100	16,200	16,300	-.6	-1.2
State Education	7,800	7,900	8,000	-1.3	-2.5
Local	32,700	32,700	32,500	.0	.6
Local Education	19,700	19,700	19,400	.0	1.5

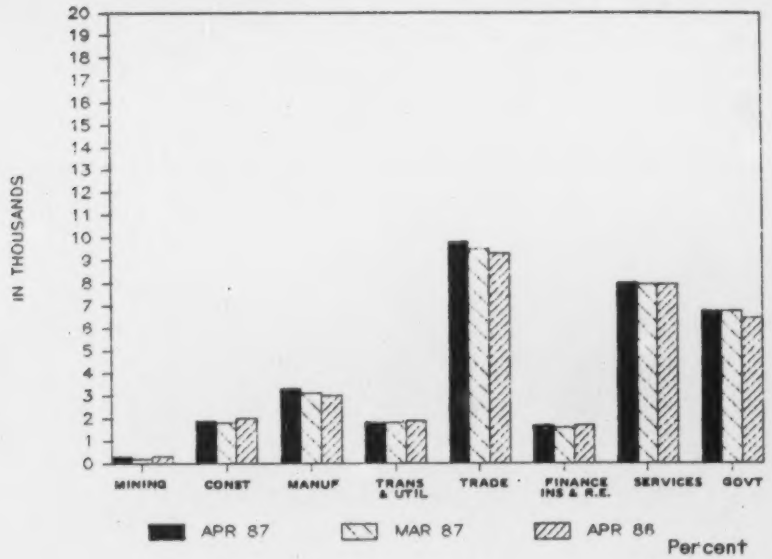
SIOUX FALLS MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)



	APR. 1987	MAR. 1987	APR. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	63,400	62,800	61,800	1.0	2.6
1/ MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2,100	1,900	2,100	10.5	.0
MANUFACTURING	8,600	8,400	8,200	2.4	4.9
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4,600	4,600	4,500	.0	2.2
TRADE	16,900	16,600	16,500	1.8	2.4
Wholesale Trade	4,400	4,300	4,500	2.3	-2.2
Retail Trade	12,500	12,300	12,100	1.6	3.3
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	5,800	5,800	6,000	.0	-3.3
SERVICES	17,700	17,900	16,800	-1.1	5.4
GOVERNMENT	7,500	7,500	7,400	.0	1.4

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)



	APR. 1987	MAR. 1987	APR. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	33,400	32,600	31,700	2.5	5.4
MINING	300	200	300	50.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1,900	1,800	2,000	5.6	-5.0
MANUFACTURING	3,300	3,100	3,000	6.5	10.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1,800	1,800	1,900	.0	-5.3
TRADE	9,800	9,500	9,300	3.2	5.4
Wholesale Trade	2,200	2,100	1,800	4.8	22.2
Retail Trade	7,600	7,400	7,400	2.7	2.7
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	1,700	1,600	1,700	6.2	.0
SERVICES	8,000	7,900	7,900	1.3	1.3
GOVERNMENT	6,700	6,700	6,400	.0	4.7

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Hours and Earnings of Production and Related Workers data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	APR. 1987	MAR. 1987	APR. 1986	APR. 1987	MAR. 1987	APR. 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide.....	21,648	21,751	20,622	41.3	42.3	42.1
Durable Goods.....	12,136	12,053	11,222	41.0	41.9	40.9
Nondurable Goods..	9,512	9,698	9,400	41.7	42.8	43.6
Sioux Falls MSA.....	6,475	6,301	6,170	45.4	45.6	47.3
Rapid City MSA.....	2,560	2,366	2,133	37.9	40.3	36.3

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	APR. 1987	MAR. 1987	APR. 1986	APR. 1987	MAR. 1987	APR. 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide.....	$332.05	$338.40	$323.33	$8.04	$8.00	$7.68
Durable Goods.....	316.93	325.56	303.07	7.73	7.77	7.41
Nondurable Goods..	351.95	353.96	347.93	8.44	8.27	7.98
Sioux Falls MSA.....	$375.91	$376.66	$373.20	$8.28	$8.26	$7.89
Rapid City MSA.....	275.91	290.97	246.48	7.28	7.22	6.79

Production workers include supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

				Percent Change From	
	APR. 1987	MAR. 1987	APR. 1986	Last Month	Last Year
1967=100					
All Items.....	337.7	335.9	325.3	0.5	3.8
Food & Beverages....	322.5	321.6	308.5	0.3	4.5
Housing.....	367.7	366.4	358.0	0.4	2.7
Apparel.....	218.7	215.2	207.3	1.6	5.5
Transportation.....	313.3	310.6	303.3	0.9	3.3
Medical Care.....	457.3	455.0	428.0	0.5	6.8
Entertainment.....	281.3	279.8	272.3	0.5	3.3

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

NUMBER

	APR. 1987	MAR. 1987	APR. 1986
Sex, Total	2,951	4,118	3,455
Male	2,008	3,056	2,351
Female	943	1,062	1,104
Race, Total	2,951	4,118	3,455
White	2,709	3,813	3,186
Nonwhite	242	305	269
Age, Total	2,951	4,118	3,455
Under 45	715	3,112	2,663
Over 45	2,236	1,006	792
[2] Industry, Total	2,951	4,118	3,455
Mining	96	138	83
Construction	733	1,234	831
Manufacturing	631	818	918
Transportation & Public Utilities	192	197	129
Trade	629	849	762
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	90	113	53
Services	443	540	537
Government	137	229	142
[2] Occupation, Total	2,951	4,118	3,455
Professional & Managerial	297	376	327
Clerical and Sales	449	533	501
Services	327	492	370
Processing	125	133	86
Machine Trade	175	202	146
Benchwork	225	223	513
Structural Work	903	1,518	1,039
Other	450	641	473
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	2,951	4,118	3,455
1-2 Weeks	522	452	425
3-4 Weeks	236	420	296
5-14 Weeks	1,126	1,952	1,441
15 Weeks & Over	1,067	1,294	1,293

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	APR. 1987	MAR. 1987	APR. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	2,381	2,319	2,280	2.7	4.4
B. Weeks Compensated	16,426	16,617	19,103	-1.1	-14.0
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$1,432,955	$1,470,593	$1,460,081	-2.6	-1.9
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$38,414,600	$37,099,400	$32,332,400	3.5	18.8
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	5,648	4,927	5,958	14.6	-5.2
F. Nonfarm Placements	3,862	2,701	3,973	43.0	-2.8
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	5,293	4,109	5,263	28.8	.6

	April 1987
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$114,143

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	April 1987 People	April 1987 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	49	$11,368
J. Partial Employment	85	$ 6,715

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claiments.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claiments are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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DID YOU KNOW???

According to the 1980 Census, there were 82,000 veterans in South Dakota who had served in some branch of the military. Two thousand of these veterans were women.

Of these 82,000 veterans, 65,600 veterans were married. Another 8,800 veterans had never married, and 2,300 had been widowed. The Census indicated that 4,700 veterans were divorced, and 600 veterans were separated from their spouses.

The Census showed the labor force status of these veterans as follows: 63,600 were employed, and 2,400 were unemployed. Of the approximately 16,000 veterans whom the Census showed as not being in the labor force, 1,500 veterans were in institutions, 900 were attending school, and 13,700 were not in the labor force because they were disabled, keeping house, retired or no longer looking for work.

YEARLY INCOME FOR VETERANS

Veterans Responding	Yearly Income
1,700	$0 or a loss
11,400	$1 to $4,999
9,000	$5,000 to $7,499
8,200	$7,500 to $9,999
17,300	$10,000 to $14,999
13,300	$15,000 to $19,999
9,000	$20,000 to $24,999
6,300	$25,000 to $34,999
2,200	$35,000 to $49,999
2,200	$50,000 or more

SOURCE: State Profiles of the Veteran Population, Statistical Portraits from the 1980 Census; published by the Office of Information Management and Statistics, Veterans Administration.

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

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